

LABOR CLARION

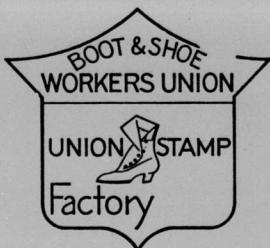
LEADING ARTICLES—January 17, 1913.

SAMUEL GOMPERS—TRADE UNIONIST.
THE GENERAL STRIKE.
MAETERLINCK'S "THE BLUE BIRD".
SOME DANGERS CONFRONTING SOCIETY.
AMERICA'S FIRST BANKER.

SIEGRASSE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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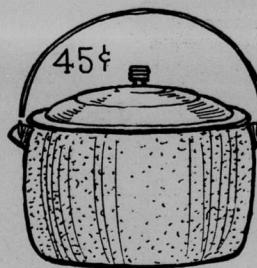
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316 FOURTEENTH STREET

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1913.

No. 49

Samuel Gompers—Trades Unionist

Frequently criticism is directed at the head of the American labor movement. Generally, however, the criticism is of a character, and given under circumstances which place it beneath notice, and the criticism which forms the basis of this discussion would properly come in that category were it not for the fact that it was given such wide circulation in the public prints as to make it subject to misinterpretation, because the silence of the Labor Council might be construed as indorsing the sentiments of the delegate who asserted that the president of the American Federation of Labor was a coward, because he did not agree with the aforesaid delegate as to certain matters of policy.

Read the words of President Gompers to the judiciary committee of the Senate, and judge as to whether it is the language of fear. He said:

"Though all censure those whom men may deem guilty of dynamite conspiracy, none feel the terrible consequences of the Indianapolis trial more keenly than the men of organized labor. There have been added heartache and sorrow to our already heavy burdens. The men accused and sentenced cannot suffer the penalties alone—upon them and all workingmen fall the suffering and penalty. But what of the conspiracy of organized capital—the conspiracy to murder the liberty of the toilers, to tear from them the means of protection by which they have bettered their condition, to leave them bare and defenseless in the competitive struggle? Is not such a conspiracy sufficiently dastardly to incur some odium? Should the conspirators, with their hands stained with life blood of men's ambition, happiness, liberty, be accorded nothing but honor, power, respectability? Should they be allowed to continue to manipulate the powers of government, the administration of justice until the oppressed find the burden intolerable? More wise is it to seek social justice while yet we may. The judge who presided at the trial realized one of the issues—government by injunction, lawless, autocratic, irresponsible exercise of governmental authority, according privileges to the strong and denying justice to the weak."

The trade-union record of the grand old man of labor of almost half a century amply disproves the ridiculous statements of irresponsible critics.

A man who for all these years has constantly and fearlessly faced the foes of organized labor, in season and out of season, needs no defense at the hands of his fellow unionists.

The president of the American Federation of Labor—Samuel Gompers—was fighting the battles of labor at a time when it required no small degree of courage to stand for organized labor, and at a time when his present detractors were snugly wrapped in their cradle cribs, free from the strife and struggle of the industrial world. It is, of course, no crime to be born late, but the late arrival who finds the trail beat out for him and travel made less hazardous by the sterling courage and indomitable perseverance of the sturdy old pioneer is, indeed, a brazen ingrate when he stoops to question the fearlessness or fortitude of the first men to open up the way for him.

Such men always receive the applause and encouragement of those who desire the destruction of the labor movement, and this case was no exception to the rule, though be it said that such creatures are a scarce article in the movement in this city.

The men who have builded up the great and powerful trade unions of this city stand, to a man, loyal to that greatest of all labor

men in America—Samuel Gompers. They believe in his loyalty, in his honesty, in his courage, in his determination, and in his ability. They know that he is today, and has ever been, the uncompromising champion of labor's rights. They know that he has never faltered when the good and welfare of the movement called for leadership, no matter how fierce the battle raged, and they know that always when the clouds of conflict lifted he has been found with his toes to the mark and the banner of labor "still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre." They have found him ever

"Patient of toil, serene amidst alarms,
Inflexible in faith, invincible in arms."

Now just a word concerning those men who come into the Council with union cards in their pockets yet ever ready to stir up strife and discord and arouse personal animosities in order to promote disunion and delapidation in the trade-union movement.

These men are not trade unionists at all, and some of them openly admit the truth of this charge. While sent to the Council as delegates ostensibly to represent the trade unionists, they eagerly grasp every opportunity to criticise and condemn the American Federation of Labor, its officers and all those who believe in adhering to its policies. They sneer at and hiss the trade unionist who believes in sane, sensible, progressive development and attempt to foist upon the organizations which have brought about the improvements and benefits which the wage workers of today enjoy, their visionary, impracticable schemes of emancipation of the workers. Their policies would utterly destroy the only institution which has, during the past century, stood between the wage worker and abject slavery.

Syndicalism has always resulted in disaster, but these poor creatures, who believe they have found something new, are bent upon working out the salvation of the world by destroying trade unionism and establishing this weird, wild, wanton doctrine of despair and disaster, known as I. W. W.-ism.

As a fitting answer to them and their policies the Labor Council, last Friday night, adopted by a very large majority, the following resolutions, and ordered them printed and circulated:

"Whereas, Certain statements have recently been made on the floor of this Council, reflecting upon the loyalty to the labor movement of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and his associate members of the executive council of that body; and

"Whereas, These statements, besides being unjust, will, if uncontradicted, tend to create distrust and division in the ranks of labor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in meeting assembled, this 10th day of January, 1913, that these expressions of individual delegates are contrary to the true sentiment of this Council and of the labor movement of this city toward the American Federation of Labor and its officers; further

"Resolved, That this Council hereby declares its absolute confidence in Samuel Gompers, as president of the American Federation of Labor, and reiterates its firm belief in his loyalty and devotion to the cause of labor, of which his whole career is sufficient proof, coupled with its highest admiration for his personal qualities of courage and integrity; further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to President Gompers and to the press of San Francisco."

THE GENERAL STRIKE.**V. Is It a Disease of Infancy?**

By Robert Hunter.

(Courtesy of the "National Socialist.")

William D. Haywood and other advocates of the general strike invariably call to our attention the effectiveness of this weapon in France, Spain, Italy, and Russia. Some have even mentioned China and Japan. They tell us that in these countries there is industrial unionism, and that marvelous results have come to the working class through general strikes. Of course they do not mean the general strike. All they mean is that various craft unions or industrial unions declare sympathetic strikes.

Now, it is an interesting fact that it is in exactly these countries that labor organization is most backward. Unionism is there in its infancy. Even in France, the most developed industrially of the countries mentioned, the trade union movement is far behind that of Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Britain, etc.

Legien, the leader of the great German unions, said at the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart: "The French comrades are accustomed to say: 'We have no organization, but we have a temperament.' It is not with temperament that one fights the employer. As soon as the French have an actual trade union organization they will cease discussing blindly the general strike, direct action, and sabotage."

Vliegen, the Dutch leader, declared at the previous congress, at Amsterdam: "It is not the representatives of the strong trade union organizations of England, Germany, and Denmark who wish the general strike; it is the representatives of France, Russia, and Holland, where the trade union organization is feeble or does not exist."

Chauvin, a French leader, makes the same observation: "Wherever powerful trade unions exist, they do not speak of the general strike; wherever they are unanimous for the general strike, the trade unions are feeble. We, the adversaries of the general strike, are the most active partisans of trade union organization. I have myself organized in Paris one of the strongest of the trade unions. If there were in Paris some strong trade unions that would be the end of the influence of the general strikers."

Iglesias, the best known Spanish Socialist, declares that the general strike agitation in Spain is conducted solely by the anarchists. "They carry on," he says, "a constant agitation against strike funds. What they want is simply that the workers, made desperate by famine and by refusal of the masters to grant them all they demand, should be driven to violent measures. What have been the results of the attempts at a general strike? Not one success and always immense injury to the workers. Here the dissolution of an organization; there law suits and persecutions, some other place, many 'militants' dispatched to the cemetery or to prison.' Speaking of the strike at Barcelona, he says: "There was not among these thousands of workers either unity of thought or plan of action. After having thoroughly plagued the population for days and days, the workers had nothing left but to return to work without having obtained anything for the metallurgists. The only result of this adventure was bloodshed in several encounters between the workmen and the soldiers, leaving many dead and a great number of prisoners."

Greulich, the wonderful veteran of the Swiss labor movement, declares that "all the attempts at general strikes have hurt the workers themselves, destroyed organizations formed with difficulty, and consequently obliged the workers to toil again at building up their movement. Wasting of power! It is easy to demonstrate that there where the general strike is preached the organization of the unions is very much retarded. By the fruits one recognizes the tree. There where the unions have acquired a sure power and

a certain vitality, the general strike is considered by the workers as a Utopia.

"The general strike is a childish fancy of poorly organized workers. The English workers lived in this dream from about 1830-1840, and they made many times remarkable attempts to realize this dream—attempts compared with which the 'general strike' of today is but child's play. They covered entire industrial centers, and stopped work in all the factories and mines. The revolutionary energy was not lacking in them, where they met with resistance; they besieged factories and set fire to them; they fought valiantly with police and the military. And if the general strike had been really a decisive power, England would not have had enough soldiers to render herself the master."

A short time ago Gustave Herve, the most daring and brilliant of all the advocates of direct action, wrote of the great German victories. Turning in contrast to France, he said: "We have, by means of our internal dissensions, our sterile discussions of personalities, developed a party on the one hand and a general federation of labor on the other; equally stagnant, with equally ridiculous inefficiency, treasuries without money, journals without readers, and have engendered demoralization, skepticism and disgust.

"In truth, I begin to ask myself if with our great phrases of insurrection, direct action, sabotage, and 'chasing the foxes,' we are not, after all, from a revolutionary point of view, but little children beside the Socialist voters of Germany."

Now these quotations are given because they all emphasize one point—that the general strike is a childish fancy of poorly organized workers. Are we but little children? asks Herve. When to the infancy of the French union movement, poverty is added, there is reason enough why that movement should be violent. "The fundamental condition which determines the policy of 'direct action,'" says Dr. Louis Levine in his excellent monograph on "The Labor Movement in France," "is the poverty of French syndicalism. Except the Federation du Livre, only a very few federations pay a more or less regular strike benefit; the rest have barely means enough to provide for their administrative and organizing expenses and can not collect any strike funds worth mentioning. In 1908, for instance, there were 1073 strikes; of these 837 were conducted by organized workingmen. Only in forty-six strikes was regular assistance assured for the strikers, and in thirty-six cases only was the assistance given in money. The French workingmen, therefore, are forced to fall back on other means during strikes. Quick action, intimidation, sabotage, are then suggested to them by their very situation and by their desire to win."

The greatest general strike the world has ever known was at the very beginning of the trade union movement in England. The American Railway Union was involved in a tremendous strike almost before it had begun its great work of organization. The history of the Knights of Labor, and of every other movement for organizing labor, shows the same thing that we now see in France, Italy, Spain, and Russia. Wherever the workers are first organized they resort to mass strikes; and every group that has attempted to organize the workers has had, sooner or later, to adopt rules and regulations to prevent strikes.

This is true even of the "revolutionary" Industrial Workers of the World. Trautman, at the convention of 1906, declared that "the organization underwent so many so-called wild strikes that it is the duty of this convention to adopt such laws as will prevent the calling of strikes by the will or by the determination of two or three men. . . . If any individual may call a strike or if any organization may be organized and precipitate a struggle, we may just as well say, 'disband.' . . . There must be a regulation."

Of course what William D. Haywood calls the general strikes of France, Italy, Spain, and elsewhere, are not general strikes in any sense whatever. They are little more than wild, unruly, and disorganized mobs, who leave their workshops for a time "to descend," as they say in France, "into the street." They are the product of a mob psychology that seems to be aroused to action whenever and wherever the workers first begin to realize the faintest glimmering of solidarity. The strike of the A. R. U. was a masterpiece of organization compared with most of the strikes in Russia, Spain, Italy or France. The recent great strikes in Britain, the Dockers' strike in London in 1889, and the recent Swedish strike, are all masterly demonstrations of what really organized men can do. But the strikes which have been called to our attention as examples for the American movement to follow are but diseases of an infantile trade unionism.

For some reason, the recent advocates of such mob-uprisings fail to mention that nearly every such strike has been followed by reaction. As the officials of the Industrial Workers of the World were forced to call out for regulation to prevent utter ruin, so have all other actual organizations had to do likewise, after the early spasms of revolt. Every single trade union in England, after the general strikes of the Owen period, plead with the workers to forswear strikes forever.

" . . . 'Keep from it (striking),' said the stone masons of England, 'as you would from a ferocious animal that you know would destroy you. . . . Remember what it was that made us so insignificant in 1842. . . . We implore you, brethren, as you value your own existence, to avoid, in every way possible, those useless strikes. Let us have another year of earnest and attentive organization; and, if that does not perfect us, we must have another; for it is a knowledge of the disorganized state of workingmen generally that stimulates the tyrant and the taskmaster to oppress them.' A few years later the Liverpool lodge invites the support of all the members for the proposition 'that our society no longer recognize strikes.' . . . The Portsmouth lodge caps this proposal by insisting not only that strikes should cease, but also that the word 'strike' be abolished! The 'Flint Glass Makers' Magazine,' between 1850 and 1855, is full of similar denunciations. 'We believe,' writes the editor, 'that strikes have been the bane of trade unions.'"

It is the fear of just such appalling reactions,

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which invariably arise from a stunned, defeated, and exhausted labor movement, that has led every constructive Socialist and trade union leader in this country and in Europe to deplore the general strike agitation. "The question of the general strike," said Legien, at the International Congress of 1900, "is not at this moment discussable for this very simple reason that when one seeks war it is first necessary to begin by forming the battalion, which can fight. So long as the working class do not possess numerous and powerful trade unions, it will be desirable only in the interest of capitalism to declare the general strike, because this general strike can have only one consequence, and that will be to deliver the working class into the hands of the capitalist, who will shoot it down or impoverish it."

Legien ended by advising, "organize first"; and turning to the advocates of the general strike, he added: "You, French and Italians, who wish the general strike—you have only to commence by recruiting your armies."

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Denver, Colorado, January 3, 1913.

To the members of organized labor, and all who believe that the workingman should receive a living wage:

This is to officially notify you that on September 18, 1912, the Western Federation of Miners, the International Association of Machinists, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the International Molders' Union of North America, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Ship Builders, and the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen, in fact all organizations whose membership were employed in the production of copper at Bingham, Utah, except the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, after having exercised every effort within reason to negotiate a reasonable wage scale, declared a strike against all mining companies in said district. This strike is still on, and you are warned against paying any attention to the reports sent out by these companies and their agents that this strike has been settled.

Any man going to Utah and accepting employment in any of the mines at Bingham or the mills and smelters which treat the product of said mines is filling the position of a strike breaker and lending his assistance to the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen to defeat the efforts of their fellow wage workers to establish conditions under which they and their dependent ones may enjoy, at least, some of the absolute necessities of life.

When a settlement is reached you will be officially notified through the "United Mine Workers' Journal," the "Miners' Magazine," and the other official organs of the organizations involved.

You will also take notice that the miners at Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, are striking against a reduction in wages.

CHARLES MOYER,
President, Western Federation of Miners.

INFORMATION WANTED.

January 4, 1913.

Secretary, S. F. Labor Council, City.

Dear Sir: Will you kindly advise me if you know of a person by the name of Frank P. Tooker, and if so, his address. I have received information to his benefit and want to communicate with him.

If you do not know, will you kindly read this letter at your meeting, as some of your members may know about the matter.

Respectfully yours,

A. F. STRUBEL.
1573 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Cal.

MAETERLINCK'S "THE BLUE BIRD."

By Norman Duxbury.

The Blue Bird illustrates the great human hunt for happiness. Tyltyl represents the spirit of manhood who fearlessly sets off on the eternal mission to bring happiness to his world. Mytyl, the sister, is the contrast of fear and trepidation in the high heart of the boy.

Accompanied on their journey by the souls of water and fire, bread, sugar and milk, and by the cat and the ever-faithful dog, the children prepare for their search.

The picturing of this is beautiful. The author puts movement into the necessities of life; what distinguishes the animal from other things is movement, life, and each one endowed with soul and led by light the search begins.

Perhaps the players do not make the comedy of this clear enough. Dazzled by the quickness of the change from stillness to animation, entranced by the wonderful beauty of it all, the rearrangement back to things as they are at the interruption of the parents is not clear enough. While the little loaves disappear into the bread pan, the big loaf gets stuck. He cannot get into the bread pan and his distress is laughable. So with the others who could not change back, they are left by the good fairy to accompany the children in their search for the Blue Bird.

The land of memory is visited and they commune with the souls of the departed, and find happiness for a time. They find there are no dead—only another life—more beautiful, but happiness is not to be found in the past. The Blue Bird turns black and the journey continues. Led by light, sustained by sugar and bread, enlivened by the continual "spats" between the dog and cat, and the eternal contest between fire and water, they search through the dark terrifying night of ignorance, scorning the appealing call of bread and the treachery of the cat, followed by the ever-faithful dog, braving sickness and plague in their search, glimpsing the horrors of war, but no Blue Bird could exist there. Nor yet is it in the stars beautiful and numerous as they are. Back of night they search, where the moonlight bursts on their sight, radiant and beautiful. And, lo, there are the blue birds flitting around in beauty; snatching the blue birds that fly thick in the moonbeams, the children return to light. But alas, the blue birds are dead. Such happiness fades and dies as they take it away. It is not permanent.

Then they see the joys of the seasons—the rain, the sunset, the sunshine, springtime and summer, and, only dimly in the distance, the soul of love. They see the love of mother which they will realize better later, and of being good, of justice, of the beautiful, and of art, but no blue bird is there. It is very beautiful, but the little girl wants to go home, and they return with love in their hearts for everything. And behold, the cottage walls are illumined and shining. They hardly recognize it, and in the cage on the window, awaiting them, is the Blue Bird.

"KISS OF DEATH" SHUTTLE.

At New Bedford, Mass., vigorous demands are being made upon the Attorney General of the State for the enforcement of the "anti-kiss-of-death" law, and the mill owners are fighting for a still further extension of time on the pretext that no practical hand threading shuttle can be secured to take its place. The use of this shuttle is a frequent cause of tubercular trouble. The so-called "kiss-of-death" shuttle can be threaded only by drawing the thread through the eye by the suction of the breath.

The things that are really worth while are not the goals of a struggle for existence, but those which can be partaken of by every one and not be exhausted.—Dr. John Grier Hibben.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Up to the present time every effort on the part of Supervisor William H. McCarthy to repeal the weights and measures ordinance passed by the former Board of Supervisors has been frustrated.

After voting down numerous amendments the Board of Supervisors decided last Monday to send the original ordinance back to the judiciary committee for further consideration.

Supervisors A. J. Gallagher and A. T. Vogelsang favored immediate operation of the bureau and opposed the clause providing for charging inspection fees against the merchants whose scales and measures would be examined.

Gallagher declared that the bureau would mean a saving of \$1,000,000 a year to consumers, and Vogelsang stated his belief that 60 per cent of the scales used in the city needed inspection and correction.

HOODOO NUMBER BABE.

The dreaded hoodoo number 13 has no terrors for the infant son of William Seagrave, business agent of the District Council of Carpenters, who made his appearance in the world on the morning of January 13th, at 13 minutes to 7 o'clock.

Thereupon his father promptly declared that his name should be Frank Seagrave, which, when counted, makes exactly 13 letters. After a moment spent in computation it was discovered that there is just 13 years' difference between the date of Seagrave's first child and the youngest, and moreover, the child was born at the Seagrave home 113 Cortland avenue.

"Can you beat it?" was the proud father's comment after he had discovered how closely interwoven was the hoodoo number with the birth of his youngest babe.

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SOME DANGERS CONFRONTING SOCIETY

By E. H. Misner.

There come moments in our lives that summon all our powers, when we feel that, casting away illusions, we must decide and act with our utmost intelligence and energy. The same is true with our union movement—in the lives of people come periods specially calling for earnestness and intelligence.

We seem to have entered one of these periods. Over and again have nations and civilizations been confronted with problems and dangers which, like the riddle of the Sphinx, not to answer was to be destroyed; but never before have problems so vast and intricate been presented. This is not strange. That the years of this century must bring up momentous social questions follows from the material and intellectual progress that marks its course.

The law that the increasing complexity and delicacy of organization which give higher capacity and increased power are accompanied by increased wants and dangers, and require, therefore, increased intelligence—runs through nature. In the ascending scale of life at last comes man, the most highly and delicately organized of animals. Yet not only do his higher powers require for their use a higher intelligence than exists in other animals, but without higher intelligence—not much in evidence at this time—he could not live. His skin is too thin; his nails too brittle; he is too poorly adapted for running, climbing, swimming, or burrowing. Were he not gifted with intelligence greater than that of any beast, he would perish from cold, starve from inability to get food, or be exterminated by animals better equipped for the struggle in which brute instinct suffices.

In the progression which begins with man, as in that which leads up to him, the same law holds good. Each advance makes a demand for higher and higher intelligence. With the beginnings of society arises the need for intelligent co-operation—for that consensus of individual intelligence which forms a public opinion, a public conscience, a public will, and is manifested in law, institutions, and administrations. As society develops, a higher and higher degree of this social intelligence is required, for the relation of individuals to each other becomes more intimate and important, and the increasing complexity of the social organization brings liability to new dangers.

In the beginning, each family produced its own food, made its own clothes, built its own houses and when it moved furnished its own transportation. Compare with this independence the intricate interdependence of the denizens of a modern city. They may supply themselves with greater certainty, and in much greater variety and abundance, than the savage; but it is only by the co-operation of thousands. Even the water they drink and the light they use are brought to them by elaborate machinery, requiring the constant labor and watchfulness of many men. They may travel at a speed incredible to the savage; but in doing so resign life and limb to the care of others. A broken rail, a drunken engineer, a careless switchman may hurl them to eternity. And the power of applying labor to the satisfaction of desire passes in the same way beyond the direct control of the individual. The laborer becomes but part of a great machine, which may at any time be paralyzed by causes beyond his power, or even his foresight. Thus does the well-being of each become more and more dependent upon the well-being of all—the individual more and more subordinate to society. This should also hold good with the union. And so come new dangers. The rude society resembles the creatures that though cut into pieces will live; the highly civilized society is like a highly organized animal: a stab in a vital part, the suppression of a single function, is death.

A savage village may be burned and its people driven off, but, used to direct recourse to nature, they can maintain themselves. Highly civilized man, however, accustomed to capital, to machinery, to the minute division of labor, becomes helpless when suddenly deprived of these and thrown upon nature. A primitive village community may pursue the even tenor of its life without feeling disaster which overtakes other villages but a few miles off; but in the closely knit civilization to which we have attained, a war, a scarcity, a commercial crisis, in one hemisphere produces powerful effects in the other, while shocks and jars from which a primitive community easily recovers would to a civilized community mean wreck.

It is startling to think how destructive in a civilization like ours would be such fierce conflicts as fill the history of the past. The wars of highly civilized countries, since the opening of the era of steam and machinery, have been duels of armies rather than conflicts of peoples or classes. Our only glimpse of what might happen, were passion fully aroused, was in the struggle of the Paris Commune. Since 1870 to the knowledge of petroleum has been added that of even more destructive agents. The explosion of a little nitro-glycerine under a few water mains would make a great city uninhabitable; the blowing up of a few railroad bridges and tunnels would bring famine quicker than the wall of circumvallation that Titus drew around Jerusalem; the pumping of air into the gas mains and the application of a match would tear up every street and level every house. The Thirty Years' War set back civilization in Germany; so fierce a war now would all but destroy it. Not merely have destructive powers vastly increased but the whole social organization has become vastly more delicate. In a simpler state master and man, neighbor and neighbor, knew each other, and there was that touch of the elbow which, in time of danger, enabled society to rally. But present tendencies are to the loss of this. In our large cities dwellers in one house do not know those in the next; tenants of adjoining rooms are utter strangers to each other. Let civil conflict break or paralyze the authority that preserves order and the vast population would become a terror-stricken mob, without point of rally or principle of cohesion, and the city would be sacked and burned by an army of thieves. Let jar or shock dislocate the complex and delicate organization, let the policeman's club be thrown down or wrested from him, and the fountains of the great deep are opened, and quicker than ever before chaos comes again. Strong as it may seem, our civilization is evolving destructive forces and creating conditions that encourage disrespect for law and order. City slums and country roadsides are nursing the barbarians who may be to the new what Hun and Vandal were to the old.

Nor should we forget that in civilized man still lurks the savage. The man who, in the past, oppressed or revolted, who fought to the death in petty quarrels and drunk fury with blood, who burned cities and rent empires, were men essentially such as we daily meet. Social progress has accumulated knowledge, softened manners, refined tastes, and extended sympathies, but man is yet capable of as blind a rage as, when clothed in skins, he fought wild beasts with a flint. And present tendencies, in many respects at least, threaten to kindle passions that have so often before flamed in destructive fury.

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To attribute all this to the teachings of demagogues is like attributing the fever to the quickened pulse. It is the new wine beginning to ferment in old bottles. To put into a sailing ship the powerful engines of a first-class ocean steamer would be to tear her to pieces with their play. So the new powers rapidly changing all the relations of society must shatter social and political organizations not adapted to meet their strain. There is always danger in reckless change; but greater danger in blind conservatism. The problems confronting us are grave—so grave that there is fear that they may not be solved in time to prevent great catastrophes. Their gravity comes from indisposition to frankly recognize and boldly grapple with them. The dangers which menace us do not show that a higher civilization is struggling to be born—that the needs and the aspirations of men have outgrown conditions and institutions that before sufficed. A civilization which tends to concentrate wealth and power in the hands of a fortunate few, and to make of others mere human machines, must inevitably evolve anarchy and bring destruction.

The evils that begin to appear spring from the fact that the application of intelligence to social affairs has not kept pace with the application of intelligence to individual needs and material ends. Natural science strides forward, but political science lags. With all our progress in the arts which produce wealth, we have made no progress in securing its equitable distribution. We have brought machinery to a pitch of perfection that, fifty years ago, could not have been imagined; but, in the presence of political corruption we seem as helpless as idiots.

The East River bridge of New York is a crowning triumph of mechanical skill; but to get it built a leading citizen of Brooklyn had to carry to New York sixty thousand dollars in a carpet bag to bribe New York aldermen. The soul that thought out the great bridge was prisoned in a crazed and broken body and could only watch it grow by peering through a telescope. Nevertheless, the weight of the immense mass is estimated and adjusted for every inch. But the skill of the engineer could not prevent condemned wire being smuggled into the cable. A professed teacher declares the saving word for society to be that each shall mind his own business. This is the gospel of selfishness, soothing as soft flutes to those who, having fared well themselves, think everybody should be satisfied.

The salvation of society, the hope for the free, full development of humanity is in the gospel of brotherhood.

The intelligence required for the solving of social problems is not a mere thing of the intellect. It must be animated with pure sentiment and warm with sympathy for human suffering. It must stretch out beyond self-interest, whether it be self-interest of the few or the many. It must seek justice. For at the bottom of every social problem we will find a social wrong.

OPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum bill for next week may be aptly styled a vaudeville revelation for it will contain three of the greatest headline acts in vaudeville. Ralph Herz and Will M. Cressy will be the two new stellar features. Mr. Herz, who is one of musical comedy's most popular stars, created and was featured in the principal role in "Madame Sherry" and subsequently appeared for several seasons as the star of "Dr. Luxe" and "The Charity Girl." Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne will appear in "Town Hall To-Night." Grant and Hoag will present an amusing skit called "The Troublesome Trunk." "Those French Girls" (Amoras Sisters) who will be included in the novelties of next week, are about as versatile as any artists in vaudeville. They sing, dance and are skilled exponents of physical culture.

They are also handsome, symmetrical, graceful and clever. Next week will conclude the engagement of Leo Fall's operetta "The Eternal Waltz," which is proving the greatest sensation San Francisco Vaudeville has ever known. It will also be the last of Morris and Allen, and Wilson's Comedy Circus. Sunday matinee, January 26th, Mrs. Langtry (Lady de Bathe) begins an engagement in "The Test," an adaptation of Victorien Sardou's play "A Wife's Peril."

ARE STRIKES WARRANTED?

By Charles P. Hardeman.

There are many persons who, disregarding the cause and issue of strikes, strongly condemn them on the mere ground that much hardship must be undergone while they are in progress. The depression of so much business, the miserable deprivations of so many families, the loss of wages, the idleness of thousands, these alone are the things which suggest themselves to some on the mention of a strike. They are blind to the just claims of the strikers, which, despite their practicability, are often haughtily disregarded. They do not see that affable treatment and reasonable concessions are elicited from many employers, and that justice as a rule, comes to the workingmen, only after the sufferings of a strike. Every expedient is first used to induce an employer to accede to some extent to the fair requests of a union, which are frequently unheeded and looked upon with scorn.

If strikes never occurred, if men refused to walk out, if personal losses were not sustained, if business was not injured, it would have been impossible for our workingmen to have improved their condition, and to have gained the power of commanding some degree of deference from their employers. The haughtiness and arrogance which is often so freely displayed towards employees can only be broken by strikes and then consideration, at least, will be given to the requests of the unions. Strikes are necessary to gain a hearing, and when a hearing is granted, if no satisfaction is gotten, they are necessary, also, to force the employers to submit to what is just, reasonable, and possible.

You hear quite a few saying that they believe in unions, and that men have a right to organize in order to secure for themselves better conditions, but they go on to say that they have no sympathy with strikers, and, that strikes are un-American. They wish our workingmen merely to solicit and urge for what is just and reasonable, and not to attempt to obtain by a strike what cannot be gotten by request. Preposterous belief! Absurd assertion! Are not the demands of the workingmen necessary for the support of their families and for preservation of their health? And are not those things worth having, and worth having at all costs? Are they not worth fighting for? Suppose that our ancestors over a hundred years ago, when they were so maliciously oppressed by the English government, and when they were eager to rid themselves of so heavy an oppression, suppose they organized merely to seek justice, and, if refused it, did not fight for it—where would be that ineffable freedom which we are now enjoying?

I do not maintain that a just cause is sufficient to warrant a strike. The possibility of winning the strike, either in whole or in part, must also be considered. If there is absolutely no chance of winning it would indeed be folly for a union to call a strike. It is rashness to inflict hardship and suffering when nothing can be gained, and when there are chances of losing the few advantages which are already possessed.

A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart; his next to escape the censures of the world; if the last interferes with the former it ought to be entirely neglected.—Addison.



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That man is great, and he alone,
Who serves a greatness not his own,
For neither praise nor self;
Content to know and be unknown,
Whole in himself.

—Owen Meredith.

United States District Attorney A. I. McCormack plainly demonstrated, by his refusal to pass upon the bonds provided for the release of O. A. Tveitmoe, that he is just as narrow, just as unreasonable, and just as unfit for his position as would be Harrison Gray Otis.

What has become of the indictment against William Wood, president of the Wool Trust, who is accused of planting dynamite in the homes of the striking textile workers? The press of the country has had a great deal to say concerning the labor men, but Wood seems to have been completely overlooked. Is this accident or design?

The United States Supreme Court will hear arguments on the woman's eight-hour law passed by the last Legislature, on February 23d. The Hotel Men's Association of California appealed from a decision of the State Supreme Court sustaining the constitutionality of the law. An effort will be made at the present session of the Legislature to broaden the scope of the law.

The report of the secretary of the Labor Council Hall Association at the last meeting was to the effect that the Association, starting on borrowed money, had paid all indebtedness and returned a profit of about \$4000 in six years. Organizations are assured, therefore, that an investment in the new labor temple will be profitable, besides promoting the interests of labor in this city.

Another Federal Judge, in the person of the infamous Archbald, has been found guilty of serving Mammon rather than the Goddess of Justice. He used his position on the Federal Bench for personal profit, yet there are those silly enough to believe in the policy of life appointment and free from the recall. Archbald is the second Federal Judge thus dismissed within the past six months.

New Orleans police have nipped in the bud what they believe to be a plot on the part of Burns' detectives to kill or injure W. Covington Hall, a newspaper correspondent, who supplied news to the labor journals throughout the country during the recent timber workers' trial at Grabow, Louisiana. Leskie T. Mabury and W. E. Kinney, two Burns' men, are under arrest charged with threats to kill Hall. The newspaper writer and his friends have also filed affidavits of statements and actions of the Burns' men containing charges of conspiracy to murder. The men are on bond awaiting trial.

AMERICA'S FIRST BANKER

After many years a committee of Congress has mustered the courage to bring J. Pierpont Morgan before it and question him as to the sources of his financial power.

It has been a long time since the government had Morgan on the carpet. It was in the Civil War that Morgan first appeared upon the scene as a financier. He was then 24 years old.

The government at the outbreak of the war was selling condemned carbines. Arthur M. Eastman, a New Hampshire citizen, possessed of the virtue of foresight, contracted to purchase 5000 carbines at \$3.50 each. The records disclose that J. Pierpont Morgan was his financial backer. Eastman sold the carbines to General Fremont, who had no authority whatever to buy them, for \$22.00 each. The carbines were shipped direct from the New York arsenal, where they were stored by the government, to the St. Louis arsenal, where Fremont was stationed. The transaction, which was typical of the manner in which the government was cheated and swindled by army contractors, led to a Congressional inquiry. The committee, after ascertaining the facts, reported:

"Thus the proposal actually was to sell to the government at \$22.00 each, 5000 of its own arms, the intention being, if the offer was accepted, to obtain these arms from the government at \$3.50 each. . . . It is very evident that the very funds with which this purchase was effected were borrowed on the faith of the previous agreement to sell. The government not only sold for one day for \$17,486 arms which it had agreed the day before to repurchase for \$109,912—making a loss to the United States of \$92,426—but virtually furnished the money to pay itself the \$17,486 which it received."

The committee recommended the withholding of payment, in that the fraud was palpable and the arms worthless. Subsequently a commission was appointed to pass upon the claim in connection with others of like nature. The commission found that while the government had been cheated, and Fremont had no authority to act as he did, yet the fact that he purchased the carbines imposed a certain obligation upon the government. To settle the matter, it decided that payment at the rate of \$13.31 a carbine should be made.

Morgan was not satisfied. He took the \$13.31 that the commission allowed for the carbines that had been bought from the government for \$3.50 and brought suit before the court of claims for \$58,000. The case was entitled Simon Stevens vs. The United States Government.

In the statement of the case before the court the fact was emphasized that, according to the government the carbines had been inspected and pronounced unserviceable by its ordnance officer. Judge Peck found that Morgan was a principal, though the suit was brought in another's name. The judge, said, in delivering his opinion:

"By arrangement between Stevens and one J. Pierpont Morgan, the voucher for the first 2500 carbines delivered was to be made out in the name of Morgan, which was done; the said voucher was signed by F. D. Cadwallader, Captain of Ordnance, United States Army, and was for the sum of \$55,500. By further agreement this voucher went into the hands of Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co."

In face of the facts, the court allowed the claim in full and opened the door for a raid upon the treasury by the "patriotic" contractors who had seized upon the government's necessities to enrich themselves by means which would have justified their summary execution by drumhead courts-martial. Meyers, in his "History of Great American Fortunes," comments on the court's decision:

"Judge Peck held that when Fremont had agreed to buy the rifles he had entered into a contract which bound the government, and that a contract was a contract. The court took no cognizance of the fact that the worthless, condemned rifles had been represented as new; nor did it consider the fact that the money with which they had been bought from the government was virtually government money. It gave Stevens a judgment against the government for \$58,175."

"It was this particular decision which assured the 'open sesame' for the holders of what were then cynically called 'dead-horse' claims, to collect the full amount of their swindling operations. The government could now plead itself defenseless against the horde of contractors who had bribed officials to accept decayed ships and defective armor, worthless arms and shoddy clothing, flimsy tents, blankets and shoes, and haversacks which came to pieces, adulterated food and similar equipment and supplies. As for criminal action, not a single one of these defrauders went to prison or stood in any danger of it; the courts throughout the land were perennially busy rushing off petty defrauders to imprisonment and employing the full punitive power of their machinery against poor, uninfluential offenders."

So was founded the fortune of the House of Morgan, the Morgan that a great university has honored for his services in the panic of 1907, when, with the federal treasury placed at his disposal and with the promise of immunity from the chief executive, who had been frightened at the spectre of colossal disaster, he obtained possession of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and completed the monopoly of the United States Steel Corporation.

It is illuminating that the Morgan who sold condemned carbines to the government when the Union was imperiled, at an enormous profit, should now, to quote one of his eulogists, be deemed "the greatest banker and the greatest financial factor in the Western Hemisphere."

Thrift, Horatio, Thrift.

—Milwaukee "Leader."

Fluctuating Sentiments

The Sacramento "Union" delivers a telling sermon on high prices in a paragraph: "A man bought 20 cents worth of steak and received a nickel in change. When he got home he couldn't find the meat. At last he discovered the nickel in his coat pocket. That gave him the clew and opening his purse he found where he had put the steak."

At the meeting of the National Civic Federation, to be held in New York on January 28th and 29th, discussion upon the subjects of legislation to be proposed by the organization will include: "Workmen's Compensation," "Accident Prevention," "Pensions for Federal, State and Municipal Employees," "Reform in Legal Procedure," "Regulation of Public Utilities," "Mediation in Industrial Disputes," "Regulation of Industrial Corporations," "Regulation of the Manufacture and Sale of Drugs and Food Products," and "The Commercial Measures of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws."

Why should one child be brought into the world to wealth, dignity and honor, and another child to squalor, penury and crime? Can these disparities of conditions be mended through the political fabric? If we should place a man in the Presidency for life, invested with all the powers needful to a wise and benevolent absolutism, could he change to any appreciable degree the existing order? Could he remotely reach the dis-ease of sin and sloth, of greed and graft, of poverty and wealth so as to give the halt, the lame and the blind some chance against the healthy, the energetic and gifted?—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

The newspapers sometimes convey to us strange pieces of news. Here is an item taken from the daily press of this city which tells of a man so proud that he would rather freeze to death than inform others of his needs: "Huddled behind a pile of frozen refuse, James Clark, a stableman, 26 years old, was found dead today from cold and exposure. Dr. David Stafford, coroner's physician, officially diagnosed the case as death from bronchial pneumonia, caused by cold. No similar death is recorded in the history of San Francisco. Clark was out of work, thinly clad, and homeless. He had crept into a vacant lot last night and lain down to die."

When the public conscience has been thoroughly aroused to an evil, and it becomes the common subject of discourse, you may be assured that it is in a fair way to be driven out of existence. The arrogant and arbitrary use of power by courts for the purpose of bolstering up wrong and enslaving the people is just such an evil, and it is ripe for immediate treatment. The conduct of the Idaho Supreme Court has so stirred public opinion that there is bound to be a wave of legislation this year more clearly defining the power of courts with respect to a free press and free speech. There is great need of such action because of the fact that each court, in each case, has been in the habit of allowing personal feelings to play too strong a part in decisions. There must be an end to this sort of thing, and the courts are slowly, but surely, bringing about their own undoing. This is a republic, not an autocracy, and the sooner the men on the bench are brought to a realization of this fact the better it will be for all concerned. Judges are no better than other citizens. They are made of the same clay and are bound by the same limitations, and subject to the same human frailties.

Wit at Random

Teacher—Why you Jimmy, Jimmy! Have you forgot your pencils again? What would you think of a soldier going to war without a gun?

Jimmy—I'd think he was an officer.—"Boston Record."

Willie—Say, is this hair tonic in this bottle? His Mother—No; that's mucilage.

Willie—I guess that's why I can't get my hat off.

A grouchy butcher, who had watched the price of porterhouse steak climb the ladder of fame, was deep in the throes of an unusually bad grouch when a would-be customer, eight years old, approached him and handed him a penny.

"Please, mister, I want a cent's worth of sausage."

Turning on the youngster with a growl, he let forth this burst of good salesmanship:

"Go smell o' the hook!"—"New Orleans States."

Three strangers were in the Pullman smoker, when one of them turned to another, and asked: "H-how f-f-f-ar is it t-t-to P-P-P-Pittsburg?"

The man addressed made no reply, but got up and left the car. The stammerer then turned to the third man, who gave him the information.

A few moments afterward the third man met the one who had left the car, and said:

"See here! Why did you go out without answering when that man asked you a civil question?"

"D-D-Do you think I w-w-anted to g-g-g-get my head knocked off?" was the answer.

Senator Clapp, at a dinner in Washington, chuckled over the appearance before his committee of Colonel Roosevelt.

"The colonel," he said, "certainly got back at everybody. He reminded me of the Irishman."

"A friend of mine, traveling in Ireland, stopped for a drink of milk at a white cottage with a thatched roof, and, as he sipped his refreshment, he noted, on a center table under a glass dome, a brick with a faded red rose upon the top of it.

"Why do you cherish in this way," my friend said to his host, "that common brick and that dead rose?"

"Shure, sir," was the reply, "there's certain memories attachin' to them. Do ye see this big dent in my head? Well, it was made by that brick."

"But the rose?" said my friend.

"His host smiled quietly.

"The rose," he explained, "is off the grave of the man that threw the brick!"—"New York Tribune."

She is a cute little Park River girl of seven, and the young Norsk proprietor of the store at which she called knew her well.

"How much for one of these picture-books?" she inquired of him.

"Just two kisses"—for he wanted to make her a present.

"I'll take six," she said in a cool, business-like way, as she tucked them under her arm and started for the door. "Papa will call and settle."

"So that's the baby, eh?"

"That's the baby."

"Well, I hope you will bring it up to be an honest man."

"I'm afraid that will be rather difficult."

"Pshaw! As the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

"I know, but this twig is bent on being a girl, and we are inclined to let it go at that."—Houston "Post."

Miscellaneous

ORGANIZE.

By Charles Clare Taylor.

His brow was dark and scowling,

On his face showed a terrible rage;
His men that day had dared to say—

They wanted a living wage.

Their children were ragged and starving.

Their mothers in broken health;
Yet the financier turned a deafened ear,
For his god was his hoarded wealth.

And then his face broke into a smile.

"I will cower them all," said he;
As he thought of the fools who had been his tools.
He chuckled with fiendish glee.

He had seen them come and work and starve.

He had seen them die away,
Yet he ground them down with a curse and frown,
To an ever lower pay.

But now the worm had turned at last,

Though the rich man knew it not;
The hands that day had found the way,
And together cast their lot.

Now the great mills lay in silence,

The men have shown their pluck;
And the financier has ceased to sneer,
For at last his men have struck.

Then he granted their raise in wages—

Not because he was just—
But you see the boss couldn't stand the loss,
And he raised them because he must.

This verse, friends, points to a moral,

The need of it loudly cries—

When you want what is right, stick together tight
Be sure you organize.

MANLY BOYS AND MANLY MEN.

There is a feature of manliness that is sometimes overlooked, or at least not duly emphasized, says President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University, in "St. Nicholas," namely, that the true man never takes himself too seriously. He, however, takes his work seriously. And the more seriously he takes his work the less conscious is he apt to be of himself and the less concerned as to what others may think of him. He is thus able to see things in life in their true proportions. The magnitude of life's interests and the perplexing problems which center about life's mysteries compel him to recognize his true position within the larger world about him, and lead him not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think. The true man, moreover, must have some fellow-feeling for his own kind, particularly some sympathetic interest and concern for the men about him who have not had the chances in life which have come to him, and who have not enjoyed those privileges which have made up a large part of his daily life. That man lives in a small world if it is bounded by his own selfish desires and influences. To live in a larger world, he must become a part of its life and take a share of its burdens and obligations. It is well to remember, however, that one does not have to wait until he is of age in order to become a man. There may be a manly boy as well as a manly man, and only a manly boy is capable of becoming a true man.

It is sublime to feel and say of another, I need never meet or speak or write to him; we need not reinforce ourselves or send tokens of remembrance.—Emerson.

American Federation of Labor Letter**Gompers on Steel Workers.**

"And as to these who counsel harshness and deny mercy—are they the men who have fought the fight in the world of men and conquered without blemish to themselves? Are they the men who know the world of work and toil, who have felt or know the powers pitted against the weaker elements, who have felt or know the cruelty and heartlessness of the world of profits, where men succeed by climbing over and standing upon those they have struck down and defeated? Do these self-appointed censors, so positive and assured of their own virtue that they hesitate not to judge fellow-men, really know this world of toil and fight; have they themselves been a part of it and prevailed over it?

"These men who are accused of doing these grievous wrongs, of waging a warfare dishonorable and reprehensible, thereby inflicting upon all the workers trouble and heartaches—what manner of men are they, and what is their life? Turn to the great cities whose growth has been one of the striking characteristics of the past sixty years. In those cities marvelous structures seem to stretch upward, almost touching the cloudland, expressing the infinite ambition of men—structures overwhelming, well-nigh unbelievable in conception and execution, reaching upward twenty, thirty—yea, more than fifty—stories, and downward into the depths of the earth. Or turn to the mighty, yet exquisitely delicate, structures spanning rivers and chasms, that the forces of civilization may conquer every barrier—the bridges, the great engineering achievements in the heart of civilization or in the lone places of the earth. Watch one of these constructions in the process of erection—the iron skeleton as it rises skyward, the frame about which the building materials are to be gathered and fashioned. As the girders and separate pieces are lifted into position, watch the workers moving along narrow places, boldly poised on perilous, dangerous heights, securing bolts and rivets. Watch the human worker as he stands on an iron skeleton of a building thirty stories up from the earth's security and he lifts his head upward—there is nothing between him and the vast, bare expanse of the heavens. As he looks out upon the city, the handiwork of his craft and his fellow-workmen, and down, down into the narrow passageways below, there tiny, speck-like men scurry to and fro, like ants occupied with little plans and business. Then ponder well—what manner of man is the builder of our modern civilization? He lives a bold, open life; his very breath is danger and conquest."

Fight for Organization.

At Aurora, Ill., recently the Machinists' Union commenced an organizing campaign among the machinists employed outside the railroad shops. Success attended their efforts. The Aurora Automatic Machinery Company took exception to its employees exercising the rights to which they are entitled and discharged about seventy men. This act was done for the purpose of intimidating the machinists, for no action had been taken looking toward making any demand for higher wages or any other change in the working conditions by the men. Immediately following the lock-out the Automatic Company made application for an injunction, the company desiring the court to issue a sweeping one, but the application was granted only in part, but granted just the same. The organization is being maintained, and a stiff contest is on.

Brewery Workers' Election.

The official vote in the election of international officers of the United Brewery Workers

has been given publicity, the following having been elected: International secretary-treasurer, J. Huebner; international corresponding secretary, Louis Kemper; international financial secretary, Joseph Proebstle; international organizer, Albert J. Kugler; editor "Brewery Workers' Journal," Gustav Mostler.

Verdict Against Railroad.

Richard P. Phelan, a brakeman, has secured a jury verdict of \$30,000 against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for the loss of both legs. The attorneys for the railroad attempted to have the court set aside the verdict on the ground that it was excessive, but this motion was denied. The law that made it possible for the railroad brakeman to secure this verdict was obtained by the labor organizations of the State of New York.

Making a Great Fight.

At Erie, Pa., the strike of the molders and core makers is still on and the ranks of the strikers are being augmented daily. Efforts were made by the owners of the foundries in Erie to destroy the Molders' Union, but when any employer or combination of employers endeavor to eliminate from the industrial world the Molders' Union, it undertakes a task which has not as yet been approached, even within wireless distance of success. Flattering inducements have been offered members of the local union to return to work, but these tempting offers have been flatly refused. The molders demand only a living wage and reasonable hours. Since the inauguration of the strike the local union has grown prodigiously and is fast approaching the 1000 mark. The International Molders' Union is behind the contest, both with its influence and finances. This contest will be a memorable one, and aside from that, has awakened into activity the other organizations of labor in Erie to the point that greater interest is now taken in union affairs.

Boot and Shoe Workers.

At St. Paul, Minn., the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has just made a notable achievement. For a number of years the union has been in agreement with one of the large shoe manufacturers, but the cutters employed at the other factories, with a few exceptions, have remained outside the union. This fact was a deterrent to the activities of the union, and a campaign was inaugurated some time ago to bring into the union the non-union cutters. This campaign has been successful and about 85 per cent of all the cutters in St. Paul have affiliated themselves with the local union. Following the strengthening of the organization, a schedule of wages was agreed on and presented to the several manufacturers of the city. Negotiations were then commenced, and, as a result, the manufacturers, with one exception, agreed to pay the scale of prices asked by the union. In this one exception a strike was called, which lasted only for a day, when the demands of the union were conceded. As the net result of these efforts a minimum scale of \$19.50 per week on fine work and \$18 on the cheap grades has been established, and every shoe cutter in St. Paul, whether he be a member of the union or not, has secured an increase in wages ranging from \$1.50 to \$3 per week. It is stated that efforts will now be made to organize the non-union cutters in Chicago and Milwaukee, thus increasing the scope of influence of the boot and shoe workers in what is generally called the Northwest.

Immigration Conferees.

The conferees on the Senate and House immigration bills are Senators Lodge, Dillingham, and Smith, and Representatives Burnett, Sabath, and Gardner. The question of most importance for the conferees to solve is the literacy test in the bill passed by the House, the Senate bill eliminating that provision.

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LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

The fortieth session has not yet got into the harness for heavy work. It has proved balky at the task before it, and thus far the whips behind the scenes made no effort to stimulate the laggard spirit displayed by the various teams here assembled; provender in the shape of patronage has been dealt out with unusual deliberation; but few are satisfied and the rest look hungry. No patronage, no work, seems it to the unsophisticated onlooker; but to the initiated, it is whispered, big politics are a-borning, and a calm always precedes the storm.

To be brief, on this 10th day of the session, organization by the two houses has just been finished, all committees are appointed, and the first batch of bills have just been received from the printer. Why it has taken so long to arrive at this stage of the game, will perhaps be explained later by that wise owl who writes legislative history of these latter day sessions.

The session has been marked already by some peculiarities of its own. Here are just a few for the enlightenment of those who never attended a legislative gathering.

The Legislature was scheduled to commence business at 12 o'clock, noon, January 6, 1913. But, there were people in the Assembly chamber who had locked out the whole world, including a number of newly elected assemblymen anxious to perform the duty to make laws for all of us. Who were they that had taken possession of the State's holy of holies? The outsiders figured it out after a while that it must be the much heralded non-partisan caucus that had the temerity to prevent the biennial meeting of the fortieth Legislature to take place on the hour fixed by the constitution and laws of the sovereigns of California. Out upon them, and at 12:15 o'clock an ultimatum in writing was presented to the doorkeeper; it bore but 15 names, while inside were 55 Republicans and Progressives and 1 Democrat. What could the minority do but wait. The chronicler of this incident has chiseled the final outcome as follows: "The doors were not forced, nor were they opened until the caucus had finished." The hands of the clock were then turned back 55 minutes to make the Legislature a legally constituted assembly. Thus the first act of the session was to turn back the hand of time. We all fervently hope this act will not prove a bad omen for its and our future course.

It is agreeable to unexpectedly meet old friends in new roles. Here comes W. S. Scott, Assemblyman-elect from San Francisco; dubbed by Senator Caminetti during the preceding session as the most persistent lobbyist he ever met alive; and, to think that this persistent lobbyist for labor in 1911 should have been elected to the Assembly without his labor friends in other parts of the State, nor even in San Francisco, knowing the identity of the man; for who can remember or recollect an individual Scott by his initials alone, except it were that redoubtable M. P. of San Francisco. The only thing that was known of W. S. Scott was that he answered all the questions of the State Federation, "Yes," and thus was accepted on faith alone, without looking up his former good record.

Where are all the laws of the State of California hidden? There are none upon the desks of the law-makers, none in the State library, and none to be bought, borrowed or stolen anywhere. It is surmised that they are sojourning in the cells of Hotel Sacramento, which are those of a supposed first-class hotel, or in the catacombs of that more democratic hotel on the opposite side of the street.

Caminetti is not blind yet, and has just as clear eyes for bugs and worms as in the best of his days. He will be heard from yet. The San Francisco delegation, though not so numerous as of yore, seems to be able to hold its own, compared with former delegations.

The sum and substance of the situation this Wednesday evening is that everybody is at work framing laws, able to pass muster before the critical eyes of the committee on printing, a new innovation, and an unconstitutional one, as the untutored say, but a great saving to the State in printers' ink, that's what dilettanti say. Your bill has a slim chance to see the light of day if it does not spell and punctuate right, or conform to the rules of the progressive grammar.

Labor headquarters are again established at 929 K street.

We must close, but just one more good thing. That is Kingsley, the lone Socialist member. What is he doing? The progressives have stolen the thunder of his and his comrade's, and to get even with the world of iniquity, he steals the program of the much abused A. F. of L. and introduces all the bills that Gompers drew as of his own brand and make. It bears the union label, and is anybody's for the asking. Caminetti and the labor lobby do not know what to do with Kingsley, for all that Kingsley wants to accomplish is to make propaganda for his cause, and these other people have a notion that they can pass the anti-injunction bill, with or without Kingsley's assistance. But, it is Kingsley's one grand stand play, and we are all wondering how the Socialists of the State will pour out mingled wrath and admiration for the statesmanship of the lone representative of the only party for the workingman. He has also stolen the State Federation's child labor bill, nothing is too good for the cause that exists for the sake of its cause alone.

POSSE COMITATUS.**MILLER DISAPPROVES.**

Bonds submitted for the release of Frank M. Ryan, F. H. Houlihan and William Schupe, sentenced to terms in prison for conspiracy in the illegal transportation of dynamite were disapproved by District Attorney Charles W. Miller of Indianapolis in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in Chicago Wednesday.

District Attorney Miller declared that the property scheduled for the bonds of Ryan, Houlihan and Schupe did not aggregate more than \$37,500, while \$200,000 should have been scheduled.

Attorneys for the Chicago labor leaders said they would make another effort to obtain sureties.

Later the court declined to approve a bond for \$30,000 offered for the release of William E. Reddin of Milwaukee because of the insufficiency of the surety.

The court also declined to issue a writ of supersedeas admitting to bail Herbert Hockin of Indianapolis, who was sentenced to six years in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas.

ANNUAL SALE ON.

Acting on the custom of carrying no stock over from one season to another, Kelleher & Browne, the Irish tailors, are now conducting their annual sale at 716 Market street.

They keep more than fifty tailors at work all the year around in their own shop. To keep the same mechanics at work all the time, this sale is held in the usually dull month of January. The sale reverses the order of things and makes this their busiest season.

During the sale they give bona fide reductions of from fifteen to twenty per cent on all made-to-order suits and overcoats, practically waiving all their profit. The event is always looked forward to by the thoughtful money-saving man, as he finds that with the discount he gets the usual high-class workmanship produced by this house.

What indeed does not the word "cheerfulness" imply? It means a contented spirit; it means a pure heart; it means a kind, loving disposition; it means humility and charity; it means a generous appreciation of others and a modest opinion of self.—Thackeray.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, January 13, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Transfer deposited: H. F. Beitel, trombone, Local No. 103.

Resigned: Thos. Rieger.

The regular meeting of the union was held Thursday, January 9th. This being the annual meeting, reports were made by the various officers. These reports showed the organization in very flourishing condition.

There will be a special meeting of the Drummers' Club on Wednesday, January 22, 1913, at 2:30 p. m. Members are earnestly requested to be in attendance as business of great importance will come before this meeting.

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the New York garment workers is still on and being vigorously prosecuted.

The garment workers, actually, are not striking for an increase in wages. They are striking against the decrease that took place because of the increase in the cost of living. They are striking to catch up with the cost of rent, food and clothing.

In the garment trade and its allied branches there are probably a quarter of a million steady or season workers. Of these a great number are home workers—and such homes as the work is done in—ill-ventilated, squalid dens where the workers contract consumption, are half blinded, become mental wrecks or are driven to the streets.

But this home work has been one of the great sources of revenue to the "poor little fellow," the poor little fellow who takes work on contract, peddles it out to the most needy families, pays them far less even than prevailing rates, and sometimes cheats them even on that starvation amount. In the present fight an attempt is being made to do away with tenement work, and that is a thing the bosses are resisting with all their force.

It is with talents as with virtues. One must love them for their own sake or renounce them entirely. And neither of them is acknowledged nor rewarded, except when their possessor can practice them unseen.—Goethe (Carlyle tr.).

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 10, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President McLaughlin.

Roll Call of Officers—The chair appointed Delegate Joseph Gallagher as vice-president pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed.

Credentials—Box Makers, W. G. Desepete, J. Wall. United Laborers, Wm. F. Dwyer, J. T. Sullivan, Joseph Boyce, John Forsyth, F. T. Smiley, Edward Spear, G. F. Beckwith, John Murphy. Steam Fitters No. 509, Jos. Gallagher, Walter Newell. Wood Carvers, Harry Wenhenic. Beer Bottlers, John Meinke, Al. Rogers, Ed. Horan. Leather Workers, E. T. Thormahlen. Carpenters No. 1082, W. W. Hobron, vice C. L. Smith. Steam Laundry Workers, Mrs. Emma O'Keefe, Chas. Lineger, Mrs. Nellie Victor, Chas. Child, Mrs. Mary Carson, Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Harry Hartman, Carrie Farmer, M. A. Peterson, Mrs. L. C. Walden. Plumbers No. 442, J. M. Millay, Jas. McGowan, Robt. Thompson, M. Estelita. Cement Workers, O. A. Tveitmoe, Thos. Doyle, M. J. Kelly, M. Penney, Walter Stone, R. J. Forbes, H. P. Anderson. Mold Makers No. 66, A. C. Leonard. Teamsters No. 85, Jas. E. Hopkins, John O'Connell, Michael Casey, Miles DeArcy, Harvey McCarthy, Jas. E. Wilson, Daniel Sweeney, Arthur Ballod, Erion Gibbons, John P. McLaughlin. Retail Delivery Drivers, Timothy O'Leary, Jas. Lynch, Jas. Fisher. Cooks' Helpers—W. G. Erity, J. C. Morris, G. H. Meyer, Wm. F. Connolly, Jas. Lewis, Matt Williamson, T. P. Clements. Brewery Workers No. 7, Wm. Uffmann, vice Oscar Dammer. Waitresses, Lettie Gardner, Gussie Newbert, Laura Molleda, Minnie Andrews, Mary Everson, Lena Hopper, Ora Mathewson. Carpenters No. 304, A. Bodes. Housesmiths No. 78, J. Hoffman, H. Lay, Wm. Koplin, P. Vaughan, T. Scahill, J. Vaughan, E. Lidtke. Butchers, M. R. Gruenhoff, J. J. Kretzmer, G. G. Johnson, Arthur Lucier. Painters No. 19, W. F. Hitchcock, T. C. Lynch, N. F. Ingram, N. F. Smith, E. T. Fuller, J. B. Gallagher, T. Moran, F. Birkholz, Jas. Reinfeld, H. Shoemacher. Machine Hands, D. McLennan. Carpenters No. 1082, Geo. Willard, T. K. Thompson, F. Delfeld. Barbers, R. E. Larrabee, S. Roman, D. F. Tattenham, J. V. Ducoing, Roe H. Baker, Chas. Newcomb, Earl Skinner, W. A. Parker. Pile Drivers, Jas. Curran, Jas. Green, D. Cameron, Jas. Leahy, J. D. Barnes, W. E. Tostevin. Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1, C. A. Nelson, G. Lohr. Upholsterers, L. Harris, L. Sausset, J. Connell. Waiters, Jas. King, vice Sam Taback. Carriage Workers, Chas. Siskron. Office Employees, Thos. Reilly, Horace Jackson, J. P. Hayes, Thos. Gavin. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Local Union No. 590, stating that after January 1, 1913, Steam Fitters, formerly known as No. 46, I. A., would hereafter be known as No. 590, U. A. From United States Senators Perkins and Works, in reference to the Booher Contract Convict Labor Bill.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of Glove Workers No. 39. From Theatrical Federation of S. F., requesting the executive committee to receive a committee to discuss certain matters relative to a purported dual theatrical organization. From Janitors' Union, submitting copy of wage scale for theatres. From Chauffeurs' Union, requesting a blanket boycott against Jas. Hagan, undertaker, and the Pacific Taximeter Cab Co., who have been assisting Julius Godeau & Co. From Moving Picture Operators—Application for a boycott on the Castro Theatre. From the Joint Council of Teamsters, endorsing the request of Chauffeurs' Union

for a boycott on the Pacific Taximeter Co., and Jas. Hagan, undertaking firm. From Stable Employees' Union, request for a boycott on the National Laundry Co. From Teamsters' Joint Council, endorsing the request of Stable Employees' Union for a boycott on the National Laundry. From Pile Drivers' Union, requesting Council to take up a matter with Harbor Commissioners, relative to a foreman who was fined for tearing up his union card, and is now a lapsed member. From Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen, in reference to controversy with International Brotherhood of Steam Shovelmen. From Newspaper Solicitors' Union, asking Council to assist in settling controversy with S. F. "Call," and requesting executive committee to have the editor of the "Call" at next meeting of committee.

Referred to Hall Association—From Cigar Makers No. 228, Bindery Women, and Glove Workers No. 39, in reference to communication sent by Council regarding the assessment for new Labor Temple.

Referred to "Labor Clarion" and "Organized Labor"—From Western Federation of Miners, notifying Council that the strike is still on at Bingham, Utah, and requesting union men to stay away from that vicinity. From Attorney A. B. Strubel, requesting information regarding a man by the name of Frank P. Tooker, and stating he has information for his benefit.

Referred to Legislative Agent—Communication from Carpenters No. 483, requesting Council to look carefully into the matter of removal of bodies from cemeteries of San Francisco.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the District Council of Painters, containing a bill to amend certain sections of the general law of the State of California, providing for protection of employees on buildings. From Granite Cutters' Union, enclosing copy of an Act, to be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature, and asking Council's approval of same.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate E. Ellison of the Sailors' Union, expressing confidence of the S. F. Labor Council in Samuel Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor, coupled with its highest admiration for his personal qualities of courage and integrity. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; amendment, that they be referred to the executive committee for investigation and report back. Amendment lost, and motion carried.

Reports of Unions—Butchers—Reported that packers and wholesale butchers were active at this time to prevent the butcher workmen from organizing; still boycotting Lesser Bros., Oakland. Chauffeurs—Still boycotting Julius Godeau & Co.; Musicians No. 6, have refused to play at funeral January 12th, on account of this boycott. Milk Wagon Drivers—Prosecuting boycott against the Thompson Dairy; thank unions for assistance; will report all union men patronizing this concern; have subscribed an additional \$1000 for new labor temple bonds. Boot and Shoe Workers—Strike on at Frankheimer's factory, formerly known as Kutz & Co. Molders—Decided at last meeting to purchase additional \$2,600 worth of labor temple bonds. Hackmen—Still boycotting the firm of Julius Godeau & Co.; at the present time have a wagon on the streets, and will circularize the city relative to this boycott; request a demand for their card. Carpenters No. 1640—Have returned bill to Exposition Co., on account of absence of union label. Janitors—Have purchased \$300 worth of bonds for labor temple. Web Pressmen—Still boycotting the "Examiner"; business manager refused to meet in conference with committee from this Council or Union; requested delegates to report back to their unions that the boycott is still on. Retail Delivery Drivers—Business fair; requested union men to ask for book or button when purchasing goods. Waiters—Have had considerable trouble lately getting their wages from employers when

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OVERALLS & PANTS

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their places of business were attached. Pattern Makers—Have subscribed for additional \$500 worth of labor temple bonds. Bakers No. 24—Still prosecuting the boycott against the Occidental and Quality Bakeries; are distributing literature in favor of the union label.

Bro. P. H. McCarthy stated that they had the bonds ready for the release of Bro. Tveitmo, but the United States District Attorney at Los Angeles had refused to accept them; the United States District Attorney of San Francisco accepted the bonds for Brother Clancy, and stated this matter had been called to the attention of the President of the United States.

Executive Committee—Reported having laid over for one week the matter between the Associated Steam Shovelmen and the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovelmen. Also the bill for the Panama-Pacific Exposition Co. Concurred in. Recommended the endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Coopers' Union. Concurred in. The resolutions in relation to the trial of the men at Indianapolis were laid over, pending release of men on bonds. Concurred in.

New Business—The request of Butchers' Union that Washington Market, Oakland, be placed on the unfair list was referred to the executive committee.

Moved that the law and legislative committee be instructed to draft an amendment to the present laws, that will protect the workingmen when the employers fail, so they will not have to employ a lawyer. Motion carried.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$248.00. **Expenses**—Total expenses, \$199.27.

The Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

RETAIL CLERKS' CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the fifth annual convention of District Council No. 3, Retail Clerks of California, held January 12th, at Clerks' Hall, San Francisco, Cal.

The fifth annual convention of the Retail Clerks' District Council No. 3 of California was held in Clerks' Hall, 343 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, Cal., on Sunday, January 12, 1913, and delegates representing San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, Fresno, Bakersfield, San Jose, Stockton, San Diego, Sacramento, Vallejo, and Point Richmond were in attendance.

The convention was called to order at 9:30 a. m. by President M. E. Licht, and immediately the following committees were appointed: Credentials—E. A. Levy, W. G. Desepete, G. W. Sweigert, Robt. Dorsey and Miss Ella Melicohn; constitution—J. P. Griffin, H. V. Carter, J. C. Trethway, W. R. Carmack, W. J. Rickoby, Alex. Barones and Miss Eva Sturtevant; officers' reports—A. D. Alvarez, W. W. McCune, A. H. Bierman, F. A. O'Brien and R. H. Cunningham; resolutions—J. H. Laird, M. M. Lesser, G. H. Meeker, Emil Kahn and Miss Lena Buss. On motion, Delegate J. P. Griffin was chosen official press correspondent of the convention. Committee on credentials retired in order to consider credentials of all delegates during the reports of officers. President M. E. Licht then presented his annual report, recommending, first, that the retail clerks take immediate steps looking toward amalgamation of the various locals in each city under one organization, thereby cementing more closely the different branches of our craft as well as adding vigor and strength to the clerks' movement; second, that the retail clerks change their working conditions and policy to one of more progressive methods by adopting the minimum wage and maximum hour as best suited for our purposes; third, that the per capita tax to the District Council be raised to ten cents for males and five cents for females, in order to

enable the District Council to secure greater financial assistance with which to do more effective work and help maintain an organizer in the field for the purpose of furthering organization work; fourth, that a competent and efficient man be placed in the field to more solidly and unitedly organize the clerks of California at once, so as to attain better results in the future. Secretary-treasurer then submitted his report in regard to the moral and financial condition of the District Council, proving that excellent work had been accomplished during the past year, and that still greater results could yet be accomplished if assistance would be given by our International Association which is greatly needed during the coming year. Both reports were referred to the proper committee. The committee on credentials then reported, recommending the seating of all delegates, which was unanimously accepted. Convention then adjourned to 1 p. m.

On reassembling of the convention at 1 o'clock p. m., committee on resolutions reported favorably on Resolution No. 1, instructing the district convention to demand of the Retail Clerks' International Association that a salaried organizer be appointed to take up the work of thoroughly organizing the retail clerks of California; said salary and expenses to be borne by the International Association, and that said organizer be selected from some local of District No. 3. Resolution No. 2, reported on favorably, permitting Retail Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 to change its designation to Grocery Clerks' Local 648, in conformity with the international constitution in order that they may be permitted to take in the clerks in mail order houses, wholesale and distributing houses. Reported favorably on Resolution No. 3, requesting assistance morally and financially from the Retail Clerks' International Association and pledging every local in the State of California to stand as a unit in their efforts to assist the District Council in its endeavors to carry out the purpose of this resolution. Committee on constitution reported several changes in the constitution of District No. 3 which will enable same to more effectively organize the clerks as well as assist every local to maintain and secure better conditions under its jurisdiction and become a more powerful factor in adjusting grievances of its members.

All resolutions as presented were unanimously adopted; also all changes in the constitution as recommended by the constitution committee among the most important being a recommendation from the president's report which was taken up and ordered sent to all affiliated locals of this District embodying the consideration of changing the policy of a fixed closing hour to the adoption of one along the lines of a minimum wage and maximum hour thus securing to the retail clerks a specified wage which they cannot work below and a certain number of hours which they cannot work over. This will be left to a referendum vote of the various locals of this State to decide and is in conformity with the policy of our International Association. All other recommendations concurred in.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. C. Trethway, Local 47, Oakland; first vice-president, H. Cantrowith, Local 410, San Francisco; second vice-president, W. J. Rickoby, Local 428, San Jose; recorder, R. H. Cunningham, Local 1179, Pt. Richmond; secretary-treasurer, E. Solomon, Local 432, San Francisco; guide, Miss Eva Sturtevant, Local 83, Los Angeles; inside guardian, Miss Ella Melicohn, Local 373, Vallejo; outside guardian, J. Jacobs, Local 410, San Francisco; trustees, Miss Lena Buss, Local 373, Vallejo, Milton Cohn, Local 410, San Francisco, J. A. Kettlewell, Local 1129, Oakland, W. R. Carmack, Local 648, San Francisco, and W. W. McCune, Local 432, San Francisco.

The city of Oakland, Cal., was chosen for the



The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

Mission Branch, 2572 Mission Street, Between 21st and 22nd; Richmond District Branch, S. W. Corner Clement and 7th Ave.; Haight Street Branch, S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere.

December 31, 1912:

Assets	\$53,315,495.84
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,708,879.63
Employees' Pension Fund	148,850.22
Number of Depositors	59,144

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

Our reputation is not only back of but is in every bottle of

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Barten-
der who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. Color: JAN.
CHOCOLATE ON BROWN.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

sixth annual convention to be held on Monday, January 12, 1914.

On motion, Delegates J. P. Griffin, J. A. Kettlewell and H. V. Carter were appointed a committee to have engrossed suitable resolutions to be presented to retiring President M. E. Licht as a token of esteem for his long and valuable services in behalf of District Council No. 3.

Allied Printing Trades Council

787 MARKET STREET, ROOMS 219-220.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Secretary.



JANUARY, 1913

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(2) Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls.	330 Jackson
(37) Altvater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(104) Arnberger & Metzler.	215 Leidesdorff
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.	1672 Haight
(211) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711 Sansome
(48) Baldwin & McKay.	166 Valencia
(185) Banister & Oster.	516 Mission
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.	343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16) Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.	509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.	138 Second
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.	340 Sansome
(65) *Blair-Murdock Co.	68 Fremont
(99) *Bolte & Braden.	55 Main
(196) Borgel & Downle.	718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus.	346 Sansome
(93) Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.	739 Market
(8) *Bulletin.	767 Market
(220) Calendar Press.	935 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.	51 Third
(175) *California Press.	340 Sansome
(11) *Call, The.	Third and Market
(71) Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90) †Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(31) Chameleon Press.	3623 19th
(40) *Chronicle.	Chronicle Building
(120) Co-Operative Press.	2330 Market
(39) Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.	516 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.	44-46 East
(142) *Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25) *Daily News.	340 Ninth
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(12) Dettner Press.	451 Bush
(179) *Donaldson & Moir.	568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(102) Fleming & Co.	24 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53) Foster & Short.	342 Howard
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74) Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.	1089 Mission
(75) Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56) *Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127) *Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150) *International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98) Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice.	340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1272 Folsom
(94) *Journal of Commerce.	51 Third
(21) Labor Clarion.	316 Fourteenth
(111) Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.	243 Front
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.	641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.	643 Stevenson
(118) Levingston, L.	317 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.	118 Columbus Ave.
(135) Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9) Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(23) Majestic Press.	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(79) McElvaine Press, The.	1182 Market
(1) Miller & Miller.	619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.	362 Clay
(58) Monahan, John.	311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(117) Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115) *Mysell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(105) *Neal Publishing Co.	65 Fremont
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43) Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(87) Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149) North Beach Record.	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144) Organized Labor.	1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.	423 Sacramento
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.	2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70) †Phillips & Van Orden.	509-511 Howard
(110) Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(89) Pladwell & Co.	546 Market
(60) *Post.	727 Market
(109) Primo Press.	67 First
(143) Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(33) Reynard Press.	72 Second
(64) Richmond Banner, The.	320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Recorder, The.	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin

(30) Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145) tS. F. Newspaper Union.	818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.	San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.
(154) *Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(152) South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178) Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27) Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10) *Sunset Publishing House.	448-478 Fourth
(28) *Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412 Mission
(63) *Telegraph Press.	66 Turk
(86) Ten Bosch Co., The.	121 Second
(163) Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177) United Presbyterian Press.	1074 Guerrero
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzell.	144-154 Second
(51) Wagner & Widup Printing Co.	1067 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34) Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(2) Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls.	330 Jackson
(128) Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93) Brown & Power.	327 California
(142) Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56) Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(19) Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131) Mallovey, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115) Mysell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105) Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(200) Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10) Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412 Mission
(232) Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(133) Thumler & Rutherford.	117 Grant Ave.
(163) Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzell.	144-154 Second
(133) Webster, Fred.	Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129) Britton & Rey.	560 Sacramento
(234) Galloway Litho Co.	511 Howard
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236) Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(163) Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press.	348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
Brown, Wm. Engraving Co.	109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.	635 Montgomery
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.	343 Front
(10) Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
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MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency.	880 Mission
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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekins Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
- California and Economic Laundry, 26th & York.
- California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
- Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
- Fairyland Theatre, 445 Devisadero.
- Enterprise Founders.
- Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
- Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
- National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
- Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- San Francisco "Examiner."
- Schmidt Lithograph Company.
- Southern Pacific Company.
- Thompson's Dairy, 7 Bismarck.
- United Cigar Stores.
- Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell.
- Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.
- Wyatt & Son., 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Charles R. Brokenshire, a member of No. 21 during the past twenty-five or thirty years, died last Wednesday morning at the King's Daughters Home in Oakland. Mr. Brokenshire spent some time at the Home in Colorado Springs in the hope of recovering his health, but, gaining no relief in that institution, he returned to this city about a year ago. The funeral will be held on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock from the Truman Undertaking Parlors, 2935 Telegraph avenue, Oakland. Interment in Evergreen Cemetery.

The semi-annual meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society was held last Sunday and several amendments to the constitution were voted down. Gambler and Smith were re-elected members of the board of directors. Dr. McGill was re-elected society physician, and McDonnell & Son, druggists. Three applications for membership were received.

Here are a few figures for members of the Typographical Union to ponder over: Indianapolis, Ind., in 1900 had 515 persons to every union printer, while in 1910 she had 548 inhabitants for each union printer; Philadelphia in 1900 had 1579 persons for each member of the union, while in 1910 she had 1879 people for every member of the Typographical Union; Cincinnati in 1900 had 543 people for every union printer, while in 1910 she had 649. These unions are Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the I. T. U., and in each instance the growth of the union has fallen far behind the increase in population during the ten years. These are official figures. New York shows the same result, having had in 1900, 701 persons to each

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.*

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 966 Market.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M. at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet every Friday at 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers—E. G. Campbell, 3445 20th.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Lat or Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Holsting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housemsmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 A. M.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m. at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m. in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 237, Investors' Bldg., 4th and Market.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays at headquarters, Investors' Building, 4th and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

The following trade unionists have passed away during the past week: Frank E. Harmon and Frank Carlson of the carpenters, Michael Krogie of the Alaska fishermen, Igmetz Sanders of the brewery workers, Fred J. Kirschner of the waiters, M. S. Danaher and William P. Harold of the marine engineers, Charles R. Brokenshire of the printers, and James D. Fletcher of the millmen.

The Stage Employees' Union of San Francisco increased its membership at the last meeting on Tuesday, January 7th, by taking in sixteen apprentices as journeymen, to meet the increased demand for stage help.

First nominations for the various offices of the Labor Council will be made at the meeting tonight. Under the new laws recently adopted the terms of all officers will be one year instead of six months as heretofore.

M. J. McGuire has again been unanimously re-elected business agent for the three locals of boiler makers in San Francisco, and has been given a substantial increase in salary.

J. E. Donovan, general organizer for the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, has arrived here from headquarters in Boston to try and settle the strike of sixty-five employees of Frank & Hyams, local shoe manufacturers. The trouble was caused, it is alleged, over an attempt on the part of the firm to reduce prices on a certain class of work.

The United Laborers' Union, in an effort to remedy the loan shark evil, has appointed a committee to devise ways and means for securing a weekly pay day for laborers employed by the city of San Francisco. The committee consists of William F. Dwyer, George T. Beckwith, F. T. Smiley, B. Murphy and C. Dougherty. A committee has been appointed to arrange for a smoker and high jinks. A call has been issued for a special meeting to be held next Tuesday night. The auditing committee has reported a substantial increase in funds in the treasury during the past quarter.

Boiler Makers' Union No. 205 has installed the following officers: President, Frederick Lang; vice-president, Charles Morris; financial secretary, William Clinton; recording secretary, Henry Rahmer; corresponding secretary, John Jung; trustees, W. Oaks, B. Durry, M. Ravilis. The union has voted to purchase an additional \$200 worth of Labor Temple bonds.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 is arranging for its annual entertainment to be held on Saturday night, January 25th.

Steam Engineers' Union No. 64 has awarded a cash bonus of \$20 to John Carter for securing employment for twenty members of the union during the past six months. David Richardson having reported eight positions to the secretary of the union within the same period was presented with ten dollars cash. W. R. Towne will represent the union at the annual convention of the State Building Trades Council of California. Beginning January 30th, the union will hold its regular meetings on Thursday night of each week instead of Monday nights.

Tools for You

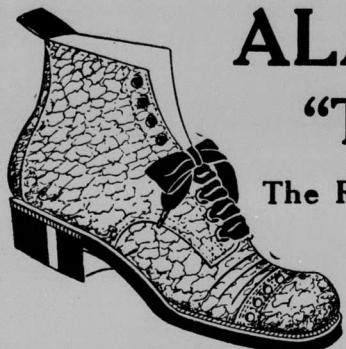
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Personal and Local

The local Pattern Makers' Union has voted to purchase an additional \$500 worth of Labor Temple bonds.

A. W. Brouillet, retiring president of the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, was presented with a handsome gold watch by the organization as a token of esteem.

The new officers of the Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union are: President, T. Angove; vice-president, C. T. Parker; recording secretary, T. Morrison; secretary-treasurer, E. Kragen; trustee, H. F. McMahon; delegates to Labor Council, T. Angove, O. Anderson, J. Bonner and E. R. Irwin. The union has appointed a committee to arrange for a banquet, at which time a suitable token will be presented to retiring President J. F. McGrath.

The American Federation of Labor has approved the proposed wage scale of the Janitors' Union for local theatres.

The new wage scale of Coopers' Union No. 65 was approved by the Council last Friday night.

Boiler Makers' Union No. 25 is preparing to ask the Iron Trades Council to indorse its new wage scale, which calls for an increase of 50 cents per day in wages. At present the men are receiving \$4 per day. At the last meeting of the union officers were installed and a new executive committee of fifteen members appointed.

The Johannsen case in Los Angeles has been postponed until the July term of the Federal court. Johannsen says he will never come to trial, as they have nothing against him.

The Darrow case will come up in the Los Angeles Superior Court on Monday, but it is probable it will again be put off until a later date.

There are a few vacant nights in the halls in the Labor Temple at the present time, and unions desiring meeting places should give the Labor Temple the preference. Make enquiry at the office in the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street.

John L. Nolan, Congressman-elect from San Francisco, one of the most prominent unionists

of the State, is in this city getting the legislative representatives started right. He was the representative here two years ago and thoroughly "knows the ropes."—Sacramento "Tribune."

California teamsters must be organized to withstand the horde of undesirable aliens that are to be dumped upon these shores at completion of the Panama Canal, is the slogan given out at the late convention of Teamsters, which was held in Indianapolis several weeks ago. With that end in view, Mike Casey of San Francisco has been empowered to inaugurate a campaign that will carry the story of unionism to every teamster in the "Golden West." Casey is one of the most popular union men in the State and an organizer who can deliver the goods. From what can be learned, the center of his activity will be located in Southern California, where there are more than 10,000 men employed in the teaming industry. These American workers are in danger from the unskilled foreigners who are sure to lower the wage scale. Teamsters must get busy in a union of their craft.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

The Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen's Local gave a smoker in honor of International Organizer M. R. Gruenhof at the Labor Temple last Tuesday evening.—Sacramento "Tribune."

State Senator D. R. Reagan, of San Francisco, was an interested visitor at the meeting of the Federated Trades Council Tuesday evening. Brother Reagan has been financial secretary of the Bartenders' Union of the bay city for several years, and is an earnest trade unionist.—Sacramento "Tribune."

C. H. McConaughy, representing the San Francisco Labor Council, and Paul Sharrenberg, representing the State Federation of Labor, arrived in this city Wednesday morning to act as legislative representatives during the session. They have established headquarters at Tenth and K streets, across from the Land Hotel.—Sacramento "Tribune."

THE DYNAMITE TRIAL.

Henry W. Bullock of Indianapolis, a lawyer and a member of the bar of that city, has this to say concerning the trial of the men before Judge Anderson:

"Personally, I do not think that these men got a fair trial. The government through the Erectors' Association was supplied with every means fair and foul to secure evidence true and false, and to put every conceivable construction upon acts and words that in themselves were legitimate. The case was handled by District Attorney Charles W. Miller, a man who among his friends is known to be without the finer sense of veracity or honor in that he has betrayed his most trusted friends for his own advancement and been exceedingly ungrateful to those who have assisted him most. He is ambitious, egotistical, arrogant, discourteous, vain and given to parading his own self-conceived virtues before the public as if his pretensions were real. During the trial Judge Anderson often expressed himself with much feeling, oftentimes with harshness and passion, criticising the attorneys for defense and speaking to the defendants on the witness stand in such a manner that it seems to us to have had a tendency to prejudice the case before the jury. Judge Anderson may have acted honestly and with what seemed to him to be fairness. We trust that he did. He may have been within his legal rights, as the law permits the Federal judge to comment on the evidence and to give his opinion in some matters of this kind. It seems to us that law is a little lame in this particular. We think that when the case is submitted to a jury for trial that the judge should be only a presiding officer to admit only such evidence as is proper and to add no coloring or weight to it by either word or conduct of himself. In this particular we think that the law should be changed. At one time the judge ordered the defendant Tveitmoen away from the table of his counsel where he was imparting what is presumed to have been important and necessary information for the cross-examination of a witness, thus it seems to us really denying the defendant the right of counsel. The judge may have had this power under the law; if he did the law is at fault. The reason assigned by the court was that Mr. Tveitmoen was smiling sarcastically or otherwise at the evidence of the witness."

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